



## Glossary

**Alignment**, the linear relationship of buildings along a streetscape.

**Baluster**, an upright member supporting a railing or bannister.

**Balustrade**, a porch or stair railing composed of balusters and capped with a handrail.

**Bargeboard**, a decorative board attached to the gable ends of a roof.

**Bay**, a structural division of a building, usually marked by vertical elements such as windows or doors.

**Bay window**, a window which protrudes from the plane of the wall, filling a bay.

**Belt course**, a projecting ornamental band that wraps horizontally around a building

**Bond**, the pattern created by the arrangement of bricks within a wall.

**Bracket**, a decorative element that appears to support the eave or other overhangs of a building.

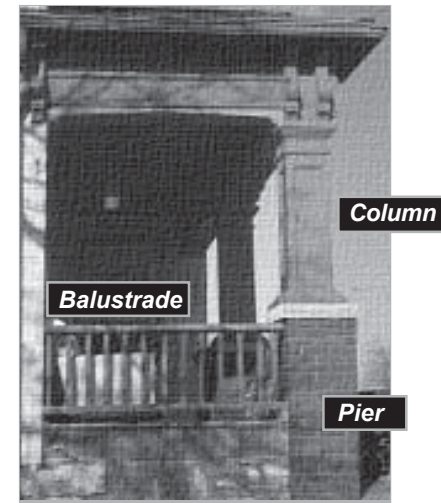
**Capital**, the decorative top of a column or pilaster.

**Casement**, a hinged frame for a window that swings open and shut like a door.

**Clapboards**, a traditional siding of narrow, horizontal, overlapping, wooden boards, usually four to six inches wide on older buildings.

**Column**, a vertical pillar, either structural or decorative in design.

**Corbel**, a bracket or support created with stepped or overlapping bricks or stones.



## Glossary (cont.)

**Cornice**, ornamental moulding that protrudes along the top of a building; exterior trim where the wall meets the roof.

**Cupola**, a small, domed or pointed structure that rises above a roof.

**Dentil**, small, squared ornamental blocks placed regularly in a row at the bottom of a cornice; forms a moulding that resembles teeth.

**Dormer**, a roofed structure, usually containing a window, that protrudes from the slope of a roof.

**Double-hung Window**, a window with two sash that open by sliding one vertically past the other.

**Eave**, the underside of the roof that extends beyond the wall of a building.

**Elevation**, a vertical surface of a building or structure; a scaled drawing or plan of a vertical surface of a building or structure.

**Facade**, the front or principal face of a building.

**Fascia**, the horizontal band that forms the trim along the edge of a flat roof, or along the horizontal side of a pitched roof

**Fenestration**, the arrangement, proportion, and pattern of window openings in a wall.

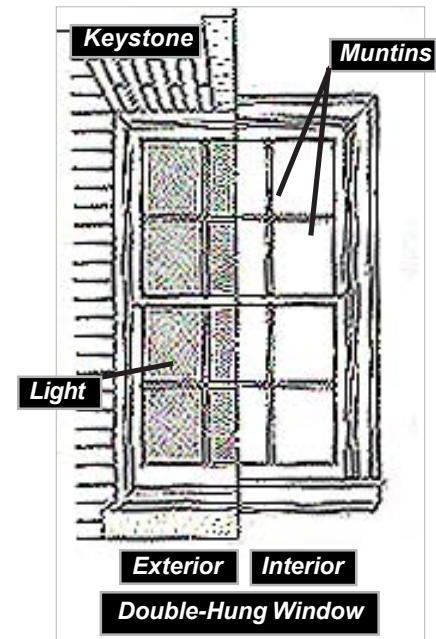
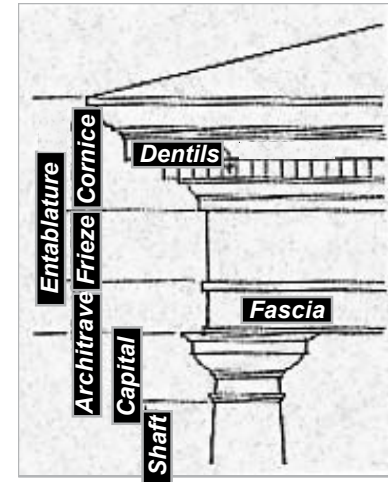
**Finial**, a pointed ornament placed at the top of a spire, gable or pinnacle of a roof.

**Flashing**, pieces of metal for waterproofing roofing joints.

**Frieze**, the decorative band below the cornice.

**Gable**, the triangular portion of a wall between opposite sides of a sloping roof.

**Gable Roof**, a single-pitched roof with a gable at each end.



## Glossary (cont.)

**Gambrel Roof**, a pitched roof having two slopes, the lower one being steeper than the upper.

**Hip Roof**, a roof having a uniformly pitched slope on all four sides.

**In-kind**, a term used to describe the notion of replacing historic elements that have been removed from a building with something that is identical in material, size, color, texture and style to the original.

**Integrity**, the intact condition of a property's historical characteristics.

**Keystone**, the central brick or stone of an arch; usually found over a window or door opening.

**Light**, an individual pane of glass.

**Lintel**, a horizontal beam over a window or door opening; a lintel may be decorative or may be used to carry the construction load above.

**Mansard Roof**, a roof having two slopes on all four sides, the lower one being steeper than the upper.

**Molding**, a decorative band or strip with a profile that is generally used in cornices and as trim around window and door openings.

**Mullion**, the vertical member that divides (and often supports) a series of windows.

**Muntin**, a narrow bar dividing a window into individual lights.

**Oriel Window**, a projecting bay window that extends from the wall and is supported by brackets.

**Parapet**, a low wall at the edge of a roof.



*Gable*



*Gambrel*



*Hipped*



*Mansard*

## Glossary (cont.)

**Pediment**, a low-pitched gable that crowns a facade or that is used as an ornament above a door, window, or portico.

**Pilaster**, a shallow rectangular column which is mounted on a wall surface; often made to resemble a classical column.

**Portico**, a central porch, usually supported by columns and having a pediment.

**Preservation**, the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property.

**Profile**, the appearance of a tooled mortar joint.

**PSI**, pound per square inch; used to describe the amount of pressure appropriate for use when cleaning historic building materials.

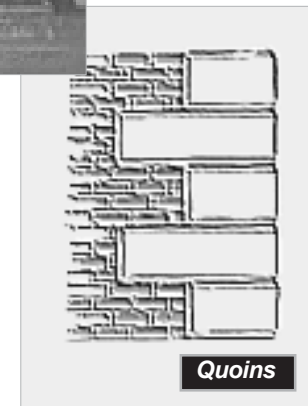
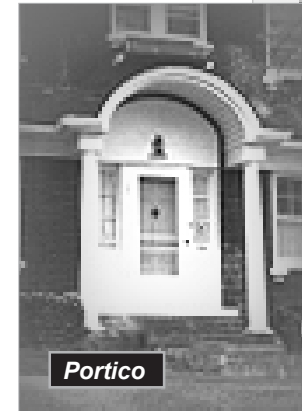
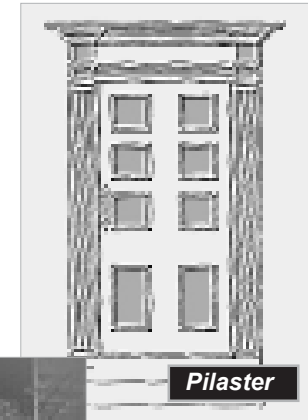
**Quoins**, ornamental stone or brick used to accentuate the corners of buildings.

**Reconstruction**, the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

**Rehabilitation**, the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

**Remodeling**, the make over of a building by removing or destroying its original features and substituting them with new materials that are modern in appearance.

**Restoration**, the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.



## Glossary (cont.)

**Ridge**, the intersection of two sloping sides of a roof.

**Shake**, a thick, rustic looking wood shingle made by splitting, rather than sawing a log.

**Sidelights**, the narrow vertical windows that flank the side(s) of a doorway.

**Shed Roof**, a low sloping plane that extends out from a wall of a building, usually creating a porch roof or the roof of a projecting bay or dormer.

**Sill**, the bottom horizontal member of a window frame.

**Soffit**, the under side of the cornice or eaves which provides protection for the subroofing; usually exposed and finished with wood or metal.

**Transom**, a small window located over a door or another window which allows for additional light and ventilation.

**Veneer**, an exterior facing of brick, stone, stucco, etc. that provides a decorative but non-load-bearing surface.

**Vernacular**, regional or folk building forms and techniques that sometimes incorporate elements of stylized architecture.

**Water Table**, a projecting ledge above the foundation that is sloped to direct water away from the structure.

